

(13) The International Finance Corporation.

(14) The International Fund for Agricultural Development.

(15) The International Hydrographic Organization.

(16) The International Labor Organization.

(17) The International Maritime Organization.

(18) The International Monetary Fund.

(19) The International Olympic Committee.

(20) The International Organization for Migration.

(21) The International Organization for Standardization.

(22) The International Renewable Energy Agency.

(23) The International Telecommunications Union.

(24) The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

(25) The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

(26) The United Nations.

(27) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

(28) The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

(29) The United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

(30) The United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

(31) The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization.

(32) The Universal Postal Union.

(33) The World Customs Organization.

(34) The World Health Organization.

(35) The World Intellectual Property Organization.

(36) The World Meteorological Organization.

(37) The World Organization for Animal Health.

(38) The World Tourism Organization.

(39) The World Trade Organization.

(40) The World Bank Group.

#### **SEC. 3208. REGULATORY EXCHANGES WITH ALLIES AND PARTNERS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the heads of other participating executive branch agencies, shall establish and develop a program to facilitate and encourage regular dialogues between United States Government regulatory and technical agencies and their counterpart organizations in allied and partner countries, both bilaterally and in relevant multilateral institutions and organizations—

(1) to promote best practices in regulatory formation and implementation;

(2) to collaborate to achieve optimal regulatory outcomes based on scientific, technical, and other relevant principles;

(3) to seek better harmonization and alignment of regulations and regulatory practices;

(4) to build consensus around industry and technical standards in emerging sectors that will drive future global economic growth and commerce; and

(5) to promote United States standards regarding environmental, labor, and other relevant protections in regulatory formation and implementation, in keeping with the values of free and open societies, including the rule of law.

(b) PRIORITIZATION OF ACTIVITIES.—In facilitating expert exchanges under subsection (a), the Secretary shall prioritize—

(1) bilateral coordination and collaboration with countries where greater regulatory coherence, harmonization of standards, or communication and dialogue between technical agencies is achievable and best advances the economic and national security interests of the United States;

(2) multilateral coordination and collaboration where greater regulatory coherence,

harmonization of standards, or dialogue on other relevant regulatory matters is achievable and best advances the economic and national security interests of the United States, including with—

(A) the European Union;

(B) the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation;

(C) the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN);

(D) the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); and

(E) multilateral development banks; and

(3) regulatory practices and standards-setting bodies focused on key economic sectors and emerging technologies.

(c) PARTICIPATION BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.—With regard to the program described in subsection (a), the Secretary of State may facilitate, including through the use of amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection (e), the participation of private sector representatives, and other relevant organizations and individuals with relevant expertise, as appropriate and to the extent that such participation advances the goals of such program.

(d) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY BY THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary of State is authorized to delegate the responsibilities described in this section to the Under Secretary of State for Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$2,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out this section.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—The Secretary may make available amounts appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) in a manner that—

(A) facilitates participation by representatives from technical agencies within the United States Government and their counterparts; and

(B) complies with applicable procedural requirements under the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a et seq.) and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

#### **SEC. 3209. TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIP OFFICE AT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States to lead new technology policy partnerships focused on the shared interests of the world's technology-leading democracies.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State shall establish an interagency-staffed Technology Partnership Office (referred to in this section as the “Office”), which shall be housed in the Department of State.

(c) LEADERSHIP.—

(1) AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE.—The Office shall be headed by an Ambassador-at-Large for Technology, who shall—

(A) be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

(B) have the rank and status of ambassador; and

(C) report to the Secretary of State, unless otherwise directed.

(2) OFFICE LIAISONS.—The Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Energy shall each appoint, from within their respective departments at the level of GS-14 or higher, liaisons between the Office and the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Treasury, or the Department of Energy, as applicable

**SA 1578.** Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to

the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 188, strike lines 2 through 25 and insert the following:

(a) CRITICAL MINERALS MINING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to support supply chain resiliency, the Secretary of Energy, acting through the National Laboratories (as defined in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801)), in coordination with the Director, shall issue awards, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or nonprofit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations) to support basic research that will accelerate innovation to advance critical minerals mining strategies and technologies for the purpose of making better use of domestic resources and eliminating national reliance on minerals and mineral materials that are subject to supply disruptions.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Activities funded by an award under this section may include—

(A) advancing mining research and development activities to develop new mapping and mining technologies and techniques, including advanced critical mineral extraction and production, to improve existing or to develop new supply chains of critical minerals, and to yield more efficient, economical, and environmentally benign mining practices;

(B) advancing critical mineral processing and geochemical

**SA 1579.** Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. BURR, and Ms. HASSAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title III of division F, insert the following:

#### **SEC. 63. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ELECTRIC VEHICLE BATTERIES AND ELECTRIC VEHICLE BATTERY COMPONENTS.**

It is the sense of Congress that the Federal Government and public and private institutions in the United States should pursue a national strategy for the responsible sourcing of electric vehicle batteries and electric vehicle battery components that includes the following goals:

(1) Increasing the extraction and processing of critical materials for electric vehicle batteries in the United States.

(2) Increasing the recycling of electric vehicle batteries in the United States.

(3) Preventing the use or procurement of electric vehicles with batteries or battery components that are processed, extracted, or manufactured in China.

(4) Preventing the use or procurement of electric vehicles with batteries or battery components that are processed, extracted, or manufactured using forced or child labor.